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Art. 4. Formal delivery of the territory and property ceded as aforesaid shall be made immediately after the payment by the United States of the sum of money stipulated in the fifth article hereof; but the cession, with the right of immediate possession, is nevertheless to be deemed complete on the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, and any Danish troops which may be in the islands aforesaid shall be withdrawn so soon thereafter as may be practicable, but not later than six months after the said exchange; it being, however, understood that if those persons, after having terminated their Danish service, do not wish to leave the islands, they shall be allowed to remain there as civilians.

The colonial treasury shall continue to pay the yearly allowances now given to heretofore retired functionaries appointed in the islands but holding no royal commissions, unless those allowances may have until now been paid in Denmark.

Art. 5. In full consideration of the cession of said islands, in full sovereignty, entire and unencumbered, except as stipulated in the present convention, the United States agrees to pay within ninety days from the date of the exchange of the ratification of this convention, in the city of Washington, to the diplomatic representative or other agent of His Majesty the King of Denmark, duly authorized to receive the money, the sum of five million dollars in gold coin of the United States.

Art. 6. In case of differences of opinion arising between the high contracting parties in regard to the interpretation or application of this convention, such differences, if they cannot be regulated through diplomatic negotiations, shall be submitted for arbitration to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

Art. 7. The ratifications of this convention shall be exchanged at Washington within six months from the date thereof, after it shall have been ratified by both the high contracting parties according to their respective procedure.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention in the English and Danish languages.

Done at Washington the 24th day of January, in the year of Our Lord 1902.

(Signed) JOHN HAY. [Seal]  
C. BRUN. [Seal]

### Terms of the New Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

The following treaty between Great Britain and Japan was signed at London on January 30, by Lord Lansdowne, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister at London. It goes into effect immediately, is to continue in force five years, and to remain binding for one year after it is "denounced" by either party. It is also to remain in force until peace is declared, if at the end of its term either of the countries should be engaged in war.

"The governments of Great Britain and Japan, actuated solely by a desire to maintain the *status quo* and general

peace in the extreme East, and being, moreover, especially interested in maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of China and Korea, and in securing equal opportunities in those countries for the commerce and industry of all nations, hereby agree as follows:

"Article 1. The high contracting parties, having mutually recognized the independence of China and Korea, declare themselves to be entirely uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies in either country. Having in view, however, their especial interests, of which those of Great Britain relate principally to China, while Japan, in addition to the interests she possesses in China, is interested in a peculiar degree, politically as well as commercially and industrially, in Korea, the signatories recognize that it will be admissible for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard these interests, if these be threatened either by the aggressive action of any other power or by disturbances arising in China or Korea, necessitating the intervention of either of the contracting parties for the protection of the lives and property of its subjects.

"Art. 2. If either Great Britain or Japan, in defense of their respective interests, as above described, should become involved in a war with another power, the other contracting party will maintain strict neutrality, and use its efforts to prevent other powers from joining in the hostilities against its ally.

"Art. 3. If, in the above event, any other power or powers should join in hostilities against that ally, the other contracting party will come to its assistance, and will conduct war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

"Art. 4. The contracting parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another power to the prejudice of the interests above described.

"Art. 5. Whenever, in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan, the above-mentioned interests are jeopardized, the two governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly."

### Members of the Permanent International Court of Arbitration.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. — His Excellency Count Frédéric Schönborn, Doctor of Laws, President of the Imperial Court of Justice, former Minister of Justice, Member of the House of Lords of the Austrian Parliament, etc.; His Excellency M. D. De Szilagyi, former Minister of Justice, Member of the Chamber of Deputies of the Hungarian Parliament, etc.; Count Albert Apponyi, Member of the Chamber of Magnates and of the Chamber of Deputies of the Hungarian Parliament, etc. M. Henri Lammasch, Doctor of Laws, Member of the House of Lords of the Austrian Parliament, etc.

BELGIUM. — His Excellency M. Beernaert, Minister, Member of the Chamber of Representatives, etc.; His Excellency Baron Lambert, Minister, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Chevalier Descamps, Senator; M. Gustave Rolin-Jacquemyns, former Minister of the Interior.